

2. *Clæoderes mexicanus*.

Clæoderes mexicanus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. v. p. 524¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*, *Trujillo*), Almolonga, Bobo, Las Vigas (*Höge*), Omilteme and Xautipa in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Mochitlan in Guerrero (*Baron*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

The outer yellow line is apparently always present in this species, and the tubercle outside the large tooth on the front femur can constantly be detected in the male. We have received nearly forty specimens of the species, of which eight are from Nicaragua. It is curious that this insect has not been found in Guatemala.

3. *Clæoderes guatemalensis*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 1; 1 *a*, last three joints of hind tarsus, ♂.)

Niger, thorace utrinque ad basin rufo, elytris flavo-quadrilineatis.

Long. 11–36 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Balheu, San Gerónimo, Purula, Coban, Senahu, and San Juan in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Mr. Champion procured a fine series of between eighty and ninety specimens of this species, which may readily be distinguished from all the others of the genus by the patch of red colour on each side of the thorax. Both the yellow lines on the elytra are conspicuous and entire. In the male there is a small tubercle on the front femur near the elongate tooth. The apical joint of the antenna is thick. The claw-joint of the hind tarsus of the male is compressed laterally, so as to be lamellate.

Although extremely close to *C. mexicanus*, this insect can always be distinguished by the colour of the thorax, and, in addition to this, the outer apical angle of the elytra is less obtuse. The insect inhabits both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Guatemala.

4. *Clæoderes bivittatus*.

Clæoderes mexicanus, var. *bivittatus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. v. p. 525¹.

? *Clæoderes bivittatus*, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1867, p. 219².

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Volcan de Irazu, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA¹, Bogota².

In this species there is but one tooth on the front femur, but it is longer and more acute than usual; the outer yellow line of the elytra is usually entirely absent, but is sometimes present as a short thin mark. The male can always be distinguished from the corresponding sex of the other species of the genus by the fact that the last joint of the hind tarsus is simple, whereas in all the other *Clæoderes* I have seen this joint is compressed and laminate in a very curious manner.

I have examined about fifty examples of the species. Unfortunately, I have had no